



## West Papua Liberation Organization

Office: Jembatan Pasir Putih, Manokwari – West Papua. [www.oppb.org](http://www.oppb.org); [www.wplo.org](http://www.wplo.org); [info@oppb.org](mailto:info@oppb.org)

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**Dear Excellency;  
Chairperson of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues  
Ladies and Gentlemen**

My name is John Anari. I am the Leader of West Papua Liberation Organization (WPLO). On behalf of the WPLO, I offer my heartfelt thanks to the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum for giving me this opportunity to address this Forum.

For benefit of the people of West Papuan, I and the West Papuan Liberation Organization am asking this Forum to understand both the cause of the conflict which we are suffering, and the solution which the *Economic and Social Council* can provide for West Papua.

Most States that come into conflict with an indigenous community, do so because the community has land or resources that the State wants. Unfortunately, West Papua had the misfortune of having gold and other minerals that certain American businessmen wanted.

Twenty years ago a Mr Stanton introduced the concept of eight stages of genocide<sup>1</sup>, eight steps which can condition a society to commit genocide. But I submit, that for indigenous communities there are normally only two stages; greed and deception.

Greed is the motive, and deception includes all the lies that allege that an indigenous people are less entitled to their homes and to their lives. Nobody can prevent greed, but the deceptions can be fought with education and public awareness of the humanity of the indigenous communities.

If each of the oppressed indigenous communities had use of equipment and access to an independent media channel, the ascendancy of oppressive States might be peacefully reduced.

Even a small deception can cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of people.

For fifty four years West Papua has been the victim of such a deception, a deception at the United Nations alleging that the reporting of the progress of the colony could be exercised by the General Secretary U Thant instead of the *Trusteeship Council* as is required by the Charter of the United Nations.

This is a deception which the *Economic and Social Council* can end this year by putting the issue of West Papua on the agenda of the *Trusteeship Council* as should have been done in 1962.

The indigenous people of West Papua are no less deserving than other people of the protection promised by the Charter of the United Nations, so I again ask that this Forum recommend to the *Economic and Social Council* that it put the international issue of *General Assembly resolution 1752* on the agenda of the *Trusteeship Council* as should have been done in 1962.

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<sup>1</sup> Genocide Watch briefing paper to the US Department of State in 1996  
<http://www.genocidewatch.org/genocide/8stagesofgenocide.html>



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I wish to explain briefly how West Papua become the subject of General Assembly resolution 1752. I will continue using the name West Papua for my homeland although the United Nations during the 1960s used titled including Netherlands New Guinea, West New Guinea, and West Irian.

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, West Papua permitted a Dutch presence, and in December 1950 the United Nations in *General Assembly Resolution 448 (V)*<sup>2</sup> agreed that the Netherlands owed an obligation to respect West Papua's cultural, political, economic, and other rights.

But in 1959 a Mr John Henderson proposed that the United States could use an United Nations trusteeship to transfer the administration of West Papua to the United Nations and then to the Republic of Indonesia.<sup>3</sup> And by March 1961 the United States believed that Indonesia on condition that the trusteeship would not be called a trusteeship, would support the American plan for United Nations trusteeship of West Papua.<sup>4</sup>

The Dutch tried to evade the American ambition in 1961 by asking the General Assembly to approve a normal United Nations trusteeship of West Papua, unfortunately the UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld was killed on 18<sup>th</sup> September 1961; eight days before the Assembly's vote. And without the assistance of Hammarskjöld's advice, the bid for a trusteeship that would have been reported to the *Trusteeship Council* failed.

In December 1961 the Republic of Indonesia began a small or token invasion of West Papua, after which the United States began negotiations asking the Netherlands to sign the United Nations trusteeship agreement which the United States and then Indonesia had been preparing since 1959.

Indonesia released an American pilot Mr Allen Pope in July 1962<sup>5</sup>, and the agreement asking the General Assembly to approve an United Nations occupation and administration of West Papua was signed by the Netherlands and Indonesia on the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1962.<sup>6</sup> On the next day, 16<sup>th</sup> August 1962, the New York Times published a public endorsement by the new Secretary General proclaiming the benefits of the agreement which had just been signed by the Netherlands and Indonesia.<sup>7</sup>

A month later a draft text for a General Assembly resolution was presented to the United Nations membership on the day before they were asked without a debate to vote on the agreement asking the United Nations to occupy and administrate West Papua.<sup>8</sup> The government of Benin (Dahomey) then expressed outrage that the people of West Papua had not been consulted and that the agreement did not require that the indigenous people of West Papua be permitted to have a referendum.<sup>9</sup> The government

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2 General Assembly. 1950. Development of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories. New York. Agenda Item 320 on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1950. [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/448\(V\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/448(V))

3 US Department of State. Foreign Relations of the United States, 1958-1960, Indonesia, Volume XVII. 203 Despatch from the Embassy in Indonesia to the Department of State. A Proposal for settlement of the West New Guinea Dispute. <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1958-60v17/d203>

4 US Department of State. Foreign Relations of the United States, 1961-1963, Volume XXIII. 150. Telegram from the Embassy in Indonesia to the Department of State. <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1961-63v23/d150>

5 Kahin & Khan (1997) [1995]. *Subversion as Foreign Policy The Secret Eisenhower and Dulles Debacle in Indonesia*. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press. ISBN 0-295-97618-7.

6 1962 United Nations Yearbook Part 1 Sec 1 Chapter 9, page 125

7 Online copy available [http://wpik.org/Src/NYT/19620816\\_statements.pdf](http://wpik.org/Src/NYT/19620816_statements.pdf)

8 General Assembly 1127<sup>th</sup> Plenary meeting paragraphs 170-197.

9 General Assembly 1127<sup>th</sup> Plenary meeting paragraphs 242-246.



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of Togo deplored the “haste” of the vote and the lack of time the UN members had to read the text of the agreement.<sup>10</sup> And three days later the government of Senegal asked to change the record of its vote from affirmative to negative.<sup>11</sup>

Despite the haste of the vote, the General Assembly approved the agreement and ten days later on the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1962 the United Nations took over the administration of West Papua.

Please understand, although US records assert that Indonesia did not want to call the trusteeship a trusteeship; that the first line of the 1962 agreement refers to the trusteeship relationship by saying that the purpose of the agreement is the “interests and welfare of the people of the territory of West New Guinea (West Irian)”<sup>12</sup>

In addition to the agreement, the physical act of occupying West Papua also placed the United Nations into the position of a trustee administering the territory for benefit of the people of West Papua. And that event should also have been reported to the Trusteeship Council by means of the agenda of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with article 85 part 2 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I also remind this Forum and remind the *Economic and Social Council* that article 103 of the *Charter of the United Nations* does not permit any obligation of the Charter to be mitigated or voided by any agreement. Therefore the request in the 1962 agreement asking the Secretary General receive and distribute information about West Papua, does not extinguish the obligation of the United Nations described in article 85 part 2 of the Charter of the United Nations.

It is article 85 part 2 of the Charter of the United Nations that entitles West Papua to make this request for this Forum to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it put the international issue of General Assembly resolution 1752 on the agenda of the Trusteeship Council.

Any debate about the Charter of the United Nations obligations is in the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) from whom the Trusteeship Council will be asking for an advisory opinion once the issue of General Assembly resolution 171 and General Assembly resolution 1752 are put on the Council's agenda as should have been done in September 1962.

In the name of the Lord, I would like to thank you.

UN Headquarter, New York. May 17<sup>th</sup>, 2016

Sincerely;



**John Anari**

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10 General Assembly 1127<sup>th</sup> Plenary meeting paragraphs 263-266.

11 1962 United Nations Yearbook Part 1 Sec 1 Chapter 9, page 127

12 1962 United Nations documentary reference A/5169